



Forever fast that standard about
Where freedom's foot has fallen before us
With freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

FOR GOVERNOR.
HUGH J. JEWETT,
Subject to the decision of the Democratic
State Convention.

A Democratic General has Taken Vicksburg.

We have the most glorious news this week of the war. The capture of the rebel stronghold is worth more to the Union cause than all the former battles. 1st. It virtually restores Texas, Missouri, and Arkansas to the Union. 2d. It shuts out the rebels from their great grain and cattle-growing region. 3d. It gives the Union forces control of a million bales of cotton. 4th. It gives to the people of the Northwest their old passage to the sea for their immense productions, to find a market.

All these acquisitions are worth to us more than \$500,000,000 at this time, and worth a hundred Richmonds. All hail to the Democratic General Grant, who has accomplished all this. He is the only one of our Generals, except McClellan, who has not meddled the war in politics and the nigger. Below we give a sketch of his life.

SKETCH OF MAJOR-GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Major-General Ulysses S. Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio, April 27, 1822, and is consequently just turned forty-one years of age. He entered West Point Military Academy from Ohio in 1839, and graduated with honors on the 30th of June, 1843.

He was promoted second lieutenant at Corpus Christi on the 30th of September, 1845, and served as such through Mexico, under General Taylor at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, and under General Scott from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and was twice promoted for his bravery.

He has received the baptism of fire. No young officer came out of the Mexican war with more distinction than Grant, and the records of the War Department bear official testimony to his gallant and noble deeds.

He was regimental quartermaster from April 1, 1847, and in 1852 was ordered to Oregon, where, in August, 1853, he was promoted to captain. When he resigned the service, on the 31st of July, 1854, he was a full captain in the 4th Infantry of regulars. After his resignation he settled in St. Louis county, Mo., and moved from there to Galena, Ill., in 1860.

Upon the breaking out of the present war he offered his services to Governor Yates, and was appointed aid to the Commander-in-Chief of Illinois militia and mustering officer for the State, from April 15 to June 26, 1861. He was next commissioned colonel of the 21st regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and served with his regiment until promoted a brigadier general of volunteers, with commission and rank from the 17th of May, 1861.

He was in command of the Union forces at Fort Donelson from February 13 to 16, 1862, and his noted correspondence with Gen. Beauregard gained him the sobriquet of Unconditional Surrender Grant, answering to his initials of U. S. Grant. For the success of that action he was created major-general of volunteers, dating from February 16, 1862.

After the attack and failure of Gen. Sherman at Vicksburg, December 27, 1862, a regular plan of operations had to be worked out, and many schemes were planned and attempted to get into the rear of the rebel stronghold, either from above or below, among which may be particularly the Yazoo Pass expedition, the Vicksburg canal, the Lake Providence canal and Great Union river and several others; but the one that has most successfully contributed to the grand result was the moving down of his troops overland by way of the Louisiana shore, running transports and gunboats past the Vicksburg batteries, and so carrying the men across the Mississippi to Bruinsburg, and landing them under cover of the gunboats. These manoeuvres have each taken up time, but, with the exception of the last, were mere feints to draw off the attention of the rebels from his main movement. With three out of his four corps of troops he has advanced into the heart of a rebel State, taken its capital, and finally the boasted stronghold, the "Gibraltar of the West."

Gen. Grant is a modest, unassuming man, and on first taking command was regarded as a curiosity by the soldiers on account of his plainness of dress in comparison with the young and new-fledged colonels and less advanced officers, and particularly a shocking bad stovepipe hat, which he wore for a long time before donning a military tie. The General is a man of business, and very popular with the troops. He appears about forty-five years of age, sandy complexion, reddish hair, medium height, pleasant, twinkling eyes, and he weighs 170 pounds. He smokes continually.

Vicksburg Captured!!

Rebel Army Captured!—States and Guns Captured!—Mississippi Opened!—Harrisburg for Union and Victory!!

New York, May 25.—The Tribune says the President has received a second dispatch, which has been sent to the press, which stated with rather more precision than the first, that the whole rebel army has been captured; and a third, also private, confirming the accounts of the other two.

We consider both these as nearly trustworthy as anything but official direct information can be; and reading them in the light of the previous news, it is hardly possible to doubt the crowning victory of the long struggle for the great river has at last been won, and that VICKSBURG IS OURS!

Farms of Rebels to be Cultivated—The War in Salvador.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—A special to the Times says: The War Department has issued an order which requires all the abandoned rebel farms within the United States to be put under cultivation by contrabands.

The President, to-day, visited several hospitals here, meeting with an enthusiastic reception from sick and wounded soldiers.

Letters state that the war of Guatemala against Salvador degenerated into one of raids for the sake of plunder. All sorts of atrocities were committed at the town of Metapan by a force of 500 men. The report said a conspiracy to assassinate President Barrios, by a person from Guatemala, had been discovered. He was imprisoned.

The Fall of Vicksburg—Admiral Porter's Report.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The following was received in Washington this morning:

CAIRO, Ill., May 25.

To Hon. Gideon Welles,
Sec. of the Navy, Washington:

The following dispatch has been received this forenoon:

PERKINS FLEET, MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
FLAG SHIP "BLACK HAWK,"
HAINES' BLUFF, YAZOO RIVER, May 20th.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Washington:
On the morning of the 15th I came over to the Yazoo to be ready to co-operate with Gen. Grant. Leaving two of the iron clads at Red River, one at Carthage, three at Warrenton, and two in the Yazoo, left me a small force; still I disposed of them to the best advantage.

On the 18th, at noon, firing was heard in the rear of Vicksburg, which assured me that General Grant was approaching the city. The cannonading was kept up furiously for some time, when by the aid of glasses I discovered a company of artillery advancing, taking position, and driving the rebels before them. I immediately saw that Gen. Sherman's division had come on to the left of Snyder's Bluff, and that the rebels at that place had been cut off from joining the forces in the city.

I dispatched the Dekalb, Lieut. Commander Walker; the Choctaw, Lieut. Commander Ramsey; the Romeo, Petrel and Forest Rose, all under command of Lieut. Commander Breez, up towards Gen. Sherman. This I succeeded in doing; and in three hours received letters from Generals Grant, Sherman and Steele, informing me of his vast success, and asking me to send up provisions, which was at once done. In the meantime, Lieut. Commander Walker, in the Dekalb, pushed on to Haines' Bluff, which the enemy had commenced evacuating the day before, and a party remained behind, in the hopes of destroying or taking away a large amount of ammunition on hand. When they saw the gunboats, they came out and left everything in good order, guns, fort, tents, and equipment of all kinds, which fell into our hands. As soon as the capture of Haines' Bluff and fourteen guns were reported to me, I moved up the gunboats from below Vicksburg to five at the hill batteries which fire was kept up for two or three hours.

At midnight they moved up to the town and opened on it for about an hour and continued at intervals during the night to annoy the garrison.

On the 15th I placed six mortars in position, with orders to fire night and day rapidly as they could. The works at Haines' Bluff are very formidable; there are fifty-four of the heaviest kind of mounted 8 and 10-inch and 7½-inch rifled cannon, with ammunition enough to last a long siege. As the gun-carriages might again fall into the hands of the enemy, I had them burnt, blew up the magazine, and destroyed the works generally. I also burnt up the encampments, which were permanently and remarkably well constructed, looking as if the rebels intended to stay for some time. The works and encampments covered many acres of ground; and the fortifications and rifle pits proper of Haines' Bluff extended about a mile and a quarter. Such a strong work of defenses I never saw. The rebels were a year in constructing them, and all were rendered useless in an hour.

As soon as I got through with the destruction of the magazines and other works, I started Lieut. Commander Walker up the Yazoo River with sufficient force to destroy all the enemy's property in that direction; with orders to return with all dispatch, and only proceed as far as Yazoo City, where the rebels have a navy yard and store house. In the meantime Gen. Grant has closely invested Vicksburg and has possession of the best cannonading points. In a very short time a general assault will take place, when I hope to announce that Vicksburg has fallen, after a series of the most brilliant successes that ever attended an army.

There has never been a case during the war when the rebels have been so successfully beaten at all points; and the patience and endurance shown by our army and navy for so many months, is about being rewarded.

It is a more question of a few hours, and then, with the exception of Port Hudson, which will follow Vicksburg, the Mississippi will be open its entire length.

D. D. PORTELL,
Signed, A. R. A. Comd'g Miss. Squad.

Grant Defeats Pemberton—Lee Threatens Washington—Kentucky to be Invaded—The Draft to be Immediately Enforced.

New York, May 23.—A correspondence from the Army of the Potomac to the Tribune, says the rebels are in excellent condition. A movement is on foot either to cross the river and give us battle near that point, or else cross at Kelley's ford and the Rappahannock station, drive in our forces and then compel our army to change its base.

They state Lee feels able to crush our army in its present condition, and can easily drive us into the defenses around Washington or destroy or capture it. He probably will find himself mistaken.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Louisville dispatches say that the rebels are certainly preparing invasions to Kentucky about the 1st of June.

A Washington, special to New York Times says: Orders have been issued from the Provost Marshal General's office to be prepared for making a draft immediately on the completion of enrollment. The hope is now expressed that the draft may be made before the 1st of July.

REAR OF VICKSBURG, May 30.—The Army of Tennessee landed at Bruinsburg on the 30th of April. On the 1st of May we fought the battle of Port Gibson and defeated the rebels under Gen. Bowen, whose loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was at least fifteen hundred and fifty, and his loss in artillery five pieces.

On the 12th of May, at the battle of Raymond, the rebels were defeated with a loss of eight hundred.

On the 14th of May we defeated Gen. Jos. E. Johnston and captured Jackson, with a loss to the enemy of four hundred, besides immense stores and manufacturers, and seventeen pieces of artillery.

On the 16th of May, we fought a bloody and decisive battle at Baker's Creek, in which the entire force of Vicksburg, under Gen. Pemberton, was defeated, with a loss of twenty-nine pieces of artillery and 4,000 men.

On the 17th of May, we defeated the same force at Black River Bridge, with the loss of twenty-six hundred men and 11 pieces of artillery.

On the 18th of May, we invested Vicksburg closely.

To-day Gen. Steele carried the rifle pits on the north of the city. The right of the army rests on the Mississippi, about Vicksburg.

(Signed,) J. A. RAWLINGS.

A. A. General.

P. S.—I learn further that there are from fifteen to twenty thousand men in Vicksburg, that Pemberton has lost nearly all his field artillery and that cannonading at Vicksburg closed about three P. M., on the 20th of May.

Gen. Grant has captured nearly all.

J. A. R.

Grant's Great Victory over Pemberton at Baker's Creek—Full Particulars.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The following official details of the battle of Black River have been received:

REAR VICKSBURG, May 20.—6 A. M. To E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:

Gen. Grant won a great and momentous victory over the rebels under Pemberton, on the Jackson & Vicksburg road, at Baker's Creek, on the 16th. Pemberton had a most formidable position on the crest of a wooded hill, over which the road passes longitudinally. He had about 25,000 men.

The battle began about 11 A. M., and was gained at 4 P. M. The brunt was borne by Hovey's division of McClellan's corps, and Logan's and Crocker's divisions of McPherson's corps. Hovey attacked the hill and held the greater part of it till 2 o'clock P. M., when having lost 1,600 men, he was succeeded by Boomer's and Holmes' brigades of Crocker's division, by which the conflict was ended in that part of the field.

Boomer lost 500 men. Logan operated on the right, and cut off the enemy's direct, so that he was compelled to escape by his right flank through the woods. Logan lost 400 killed and wounded. We took about two thousand prisoners.

On the 17th, advancing to the Big Black, we fought Pemberton again at the bridge there and captured 3,000 more prisoners. He fought in rifle pits, protected by 8 different bayons, full of abatis.

Lawless' brigade, of McClellan's corps, charged the rifle pits magnificently and took more prisoners than their own numbers.

Pemberton burned his bridges and retreated to Vicksburg, with only three cannon out of 60 that he had taken out, building four bridges over the Big Black.

Gen. Grant arrived before the town on the evening of the 18th, and holds it closely invested. He had opened a line of supplies via Chickasaw Bayou, having cut the town off from Holmes' Bluff, which is abandoned by the enemy and which Gen. Grant will occupy. There was sharp fighting throughout the day yesterday.

Steele won and now holds the upper bluffs and the enemy's upper water batteries, and gets water from the Mississippi.

Sherman's corps lost yesterday 500 killed and wounded. McPherson, who holds the center, lost little, as did McClellan, who holds the left.

The gun-boats kept the enemy alert during the night, and possibly the town will be carried to-day. There are from 15,000 to 20,000 troops in it.

Official Dispatch from Grant.

New York, May 26.—A special to the Evening Post from Washington says: It is understood the Government has received an official dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated on the 22nd, which confirms all previous accounts of the success of our troops and troops and speaks of the capture of Vicksburg as certain.

It is also reported to-day that the rebel pickets on the Rappahannock yesterday admitting that Vicksburg had been captured.

Rebels Cross the Cumberland—Cincinnati, May 26.—The rebels crossed the Cumberland river yesterday at Fishing Creek and Harford, but were driven back by our forces after a slight skirmish.

General McClellan in Albany—Immense Turn Out of Freemen and Citizens to Greet Him.

ALBANY, May 23, 1863.

General McClellan arrived in this city at noon to-day as the guest of Hon. Erastus Corning and Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn.

During the afternoon he called on Governor Seymour at the Capitol, who extended to him a most cordial and hearty welcome.

The General returned to New York to-night, the steamer Hendrick Hudson being detained until ten o'clock to enable him to do so.

He was escorted to the boat by the Fire Department of Albany and from three to four thousand citizens bearing lighted torches. He was loudly cheered all along the route.

On his arrival at the boat a salute of one hundred guns was fired, and as she left the dock the immense throng greeted him with thundering cheers.

Vallandigham Beyond the Lines.

LOUISVILLE, May 26.—The Journal has the following:

MURFREESBORO, May 24.—Vallandigham arrived here and was sent to the rebel lines this morning. The pickets at first refused to receive him, but finally the Col. Commanding the pickets assented to his reception, when Mr. Vallandigham thus addressed the guards, at the same time asking the Federal officers who had him in charge to pay attention to his words: "I am a citizen of Ohio, of the United States of America, sent within your lines against my will. I hope you will receive me as your prisoner." The rebel commander then promised that he would send Mr. Vallandigham to the rebel authorities at Shelbyville at his earliest convenience.

Vallandigham's Pilgrimage to Dixie—His Reception at Murfreesboro and passage through the lines—His Farewell Words.

The President countermanded Burnside's order, and sent Vallandigham South. We give the following account of his trip:

MURFREESBORO, May 25.

Vallandigham arrived here on a special train, under a strong escort, at 10 o'clock last evening, having left Louisville in the morning and passed through Nashville without stopping.

His arrival was expected by the military police, but its time not being known, no demonstrations of any kind took place. He was quietly taken in a carriage to the quarters of Major Wiles, the Provost Marshal General, where he was seen by Rosecrans and a number of other officers. He appeared to be fully composed, and abstained from the expression of any offensive sentiment.

At two A. M. his southward journey was continued. Major Wiles, with a mounted escort, started down to take him beyond our lines on the Shelbyville Pike.

By the way, the prisoner was cheerful and discussed his situation very coolly, but upon approaching the nearest rebel pickets, commanded by Col. Webb, of the 54th Alabama, some eight miles out, he became perceptibly affected.

Upon taking leave of his companions he said, in substance, "I am a citizen of the United States and loyal to them, and want you to understand that you leave me here as a prisoner to the Confederate authorities."

To Col. Webb he made a similar declaration. The former received him with the remark that he "had read his speeches, but did not like them, and that he could not receive him within the Confederate lines, but would permit him to remain at his post until he has ascertained the pleasure of his superiors."

The flag-of-truce party then left Vallandigham to his fate, and returned.

Pay of the Soldiers.

The payment made to the army within the last fortnight have amounted to \$21,600,000. There are still unpaid \$16,000,000. The troops yet unpaid are Gen. Grant's, Gen. Rosecrans', Gen. Schenck's, Gen. Heintzelman's, and Gen. Peck's. The money is all ready for the Potomac, and paymasters are now in New York with the funds, en route to all the coast expeditions.

Sentences Remitted.

The President, in several orders just issued, remits the sentences of death against sundry privates convicted of deserting, they having been arrested and tried before the time fixed in his proclamation for the voluntary return of deserters.

A Washington letter to the New York Commercial says that General Butler has not been ordered there. Present Senators have stated that all efforts to secure a command for him prove futile. It is equally improbable that there will be any Cabinet changes which will give him a position, as the President has declined to listen to the pressure for the removal of Stanton or Seward.

Burnside and Butler.

The Philadelphia Press is responsible for a rumor that General Burnside is to be sent West, and is to have a department composed of all the free States of the West, with the enforcement of the conscription act as his principal business. We think General Butler's services had better be appropriated in the East.

They will probably have a good deal more occasion for the vigorous enforcement of the conscription than we will. We can take care of our share of the war. By all means let Gen. Butler, if he must have a department, have it in the East. The rumor relative to Butler is coupled with another, to the effect that Gen. Burnside has asked to be relieved of the command of the Department of the Ohio. The probability is we are indebted for both rumors to the inventive genius of the Washington correspondent of the Press.—Cincinnati Commercial.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, May 27. THE MASS CONVENTION!

Immense Outpouring of the People!

75,000 Democrats in Council!

The Mass Convention of the Democracy of Indiana assembled at the Capital yesterday, exceeded by thousands any political meeting that ever gathered in the State. The lowest estimate we have heard placed upon the crowd, by those who are accustomed to note large masses of people, was 75,000, and many contend that it was in excess of that number. It was a gathering of the freemen of Indiana, the major part of them the owners and tillers of the soil.

The morning was beautiful, and early the streets were thronged. From the neighboring counties vast crowds came in their own conveyances, and encamped in the outskirts of the city the night previous. The trains of the day before were also filled; and without the excursion trains the crowd would have been immense; but when the long lines of cars from the different roads disgorged their freight of freemen, the streets were almost blocked with the living mass.

The military commandant had taken alarm, or had thought that some precautionary means was necessary, and early in the morning the troops at the various camps were placed on duty. A regiment of infantry in full marching order was posted in the Governor's Circle, and two pieces of artillery were placed to sweep the streets leading to it. A twelve pounder was placed opposite the headquarters so as to rake Virginia avenue, and a company of soldiers stacked arms at the point where that thoroughfare debouches into Washington street. Another company stacked arms at the junction south of Delaware and Washington streets. It is needless to say that no person was suffered to pass these points without special permission.

A section of a battery with an infantry support was placed at the new Arsenal of the city, and two guns were placed ranging on the speakers' stand at the State House, supported by a squadron of cavalry, concealed by the buildings.

We have particularly noticed the disposition of the military force to show the skill that presides over the destinies of the free people of Indiana. At an early hour the east side of the State House Square, where the stand was erected, was densely packed with an anxious crowd, and the streets leading to it were also thronged.

INCIDENTS OF THE CONVENTION.

There were many incidents that occurred at the convention yesterday that will cause the people to reflect seriously on the condition of the country, if they have never done so before. The military display made by the Commanding General in the morning was deemed by him essential or he would not have made it. It would be hard to suppose it was done to provoke an outbreak, but if it was, it failed of its object. Of the soldiers on duty at the posts assigned them we have no complaint to make; but there was a number who mixed with the crowd, and strove on all occasions to make trouble.

The early morning proceedings were quiet. The people came here as they have been in the habit of doing for years, to express their opinions in resolutions, and not be brow-beaten and forced into street fights. Their forbearance yesterday under the provocations heaped upon them was surprising.

The first open attempt to disturb the proceedings was made when an additional stand was erected in front of the State House. Mr. S. R. Hamill, of Sullivan county, was proceeding to speak, when a rush was made for the stand by six soldiers with fixed bayonets backed by twenty or thirty rounders. They swore he should not speak. With their bayonets at his throat, he asked the crowd what he should do. If they said speak, he would if he died the next instant. The crowd, unwilling to inaugurate civil war, advised him to desist, and he abandoned the stand, which was not again occupied during the day.

There was no reprimand for the soldiers or bullies who urged them on to this glaring outrage, but a Democrat, who it is said drew a revolver, was arrested and marched to Headquarters.

Emboldened by this success, an attempt was made to get at the main stand, but the crowd was so dense that they could not force their way through, and it was abandoned.

From this time forward arrests were frequently made—what for no one seemed to know. Some were taken to the Mayor's office by the soldiers, and some to the headquarters. Of inquiring at the Mayor's office as to the cause of the numerous arrests, we were told by His Honor that the charges were mainly for carrying concealed weapons. Those arrested for "disloyalty" were taken to the military court. How many arrests were made we can not tell, nor can we pretend to say that some imprudently; but some we know were dragged through the streets simply for avowing their faith in the time-honored creed of the Democratic party. And yet the people bear it all. The last feature has not yet been placed upon the camel's back.

On Illinois street early in the evening a drunken soldier, who had been very noisy, attacked a stranger from the country. The man, to get out of his way, ran, and was shot at. This did not lessen his speed, and a cry was raised that he had cheered for Jeff Davis, and he was caught and imprisoned. The soldier of course was not molested. This is a single instance of the injustice done.

Capt. Jacobs, for avowing himself a Democrat, was grossly insulted by a soldier, and on raising his cane to resist he was struck from behind by a policeman with a mace and felled to the earth. His devotion to the Union and his services in the field were at no time submitted to insult and abuse, or pay the penalty with his life.

In the evening, as the Cincinnati, Central and the Bellefontaine excursion trains were leaving, some imprudent persons fired off their pistols in the air. The trains were stopped and searched, and one or two hundred revolvers taken from the passengers.

THE MASS CONVENTION!

This closed the scene, we believe, so far as the Convention was concerned.

The treatment received by the people of the State yesterday, will not increase their love for military rule, particularly under a regulation or an absence of all regulation where every private soldier can assume with impunity the powers of a Commander-in-Chief.

A Republican "View."

We find the following "view" in a late number of the Albany (N. Y.) Statesman, a radical Republican paper.

A thousand friends of the Administration have said, and still more of the same class have done things more injurious to the national cause than anything Vallandigham has said or done.

Look at the irreparable injury caused by the dismissal of Fremont, Butler, Sigel, Law Wallace, and other successful Generals from the service. Look at the communications authorized with leading rebels by the Secretary of State at the beginning of the rebellion, and at Thurlow Weed's similar conduct for months, if not for years, under the patronage of the Government, so that they were puffing at the South as well as by the worst of the copperhead newspapers.

Look at the reeking and festering corruptions of our custom houses and commissariats, and compare with their influence that of the harmless blowing of Vallandigham & Co. Besides the Government, first at last, that any interference with the liberty of speech and of the press, cannot fail to be offensive to the public sense of our people. They believe there is no danger of error so long as truth is left to combat it. If there is no cause for complaint, the people will justify its utterance. American freeman will abide by the Constitution and laws, and they will not see them violated any more by the Government than by themselves. The arbitrary arrests and punishments without trial, inaugurated by Messrs. Seward & Son, and now practiced by petty despots dressed in a little brief authority, cannot be sustained.

The only journal in this State which aspires to "the bad eminence" of applauding the arrest of Vallandigham, is the New York Times—the same journal which pronounced "Horatio Seymour" a "traitor," and seemed to lend sanction to Cassius M. Clay's Brooklyn speech that he (S) be hanged.

A Good Way to Break Down the Rebellion.

If all the members of all the public and private "Union Leagues" and "Loyal Union Leagues," for it seems there are several of them, instead of holding meetings secret and otherwise, slandering and acting as spies upon their neighbors, and doing many other things whereof they are guilty, but which are not necessary here to mention, were to volunteer and go forward immediately to the Army of the Potomac, to Rosecrans and Grant's armies, etc., and thus swell them to overpowering forces, there would be no difficulty in putting down the rebellion by the middle of July.

But will they do so? Not they. It is the vocation of the leaders in these Leagues to act the part of mischief makers at home, to gauge the loyalty of their neighbors, and all that sort of thing, and to get what pickings they can out of army contracts and such like, but to think of taking the muskets on their shoulder, putting on the knapsack and going forth to meet and to aid in conquering the rebels, that is not part of their business. The war is now in its third year, and they have not been moved in that way yet and are not likely to be; whereas if they were to set the example and call upon the membership of the Leagues to join them in going into war, many, very many, would do so—but these leaders will never do it. They have another role to play and will play it, though when reason regains her empire and law and order is again fully restored and the Union saved, the common judgment of the country will be that the class to whom we refer, are without patriotism and unworthy of the respect of all good men.—Statesman.

The following is full of meaning: We learn that a certain Louisville editor received a polite but pressing invitation to call on General Burnside the other day. He went.—Nashville Union.

"West" was the French war, under the Bourbon, but it ended, first in a Mirabeau, then in Robespierre, and then in Napoleon.—N. Y. Express.

Removal of General Haswell.

The telegraph announces that General Haswell, author of the celebrated "Order No. 9," has been removed from the Department of Indiana—reason not stated. The chief business of General Haswell in that State appears to have been to get up a political war against the Democratic party, and to add, if possible, to the bitterness that now characterizes this lamentable rebellion. If such men as General H. are permitted to have their way, there will be civil war all over the North before six months. It is about time that wise heads and common sense ruled a little in this country, instead of passion and political malignity.

AVOID THEM.—Democrats and conservative men generally should avoid all entangling alliances with the Black Republican Union Leagues, which are only Abolition organizations in disguise. Let every Democrat adhere to his cherished principles, and valiantly sustain the Union and the Constitution. The Democratic party always has been, and is today, the only true Union League in the country. Abolition connivances who call themselves such, have stolen the fiery heaven to serve the devil.

Conversation between Jake and Jonathan.